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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month...... 70 THE SUR, New York City.

Pann-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Mosque No. 10, Bonlevard des Capucines. If our friends who fower us with manuscripts for pub

fon with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all came send stamps for that purpose.

Did Mr. Bryan Say This?

The subjoined passage is from one of the several speeches delivered by the Hon. WILKIAM J. BRYAN at Des Moines last week. at the time of the State Convention of the Iowa Democrata:

"More banks failed the first six months after the election of 1806] than ever in the history of the country. If I had been elected it would have been laid at my door. More business houses failed the first six months after the election than ever in the same period of time before. If I had been elected all this would have been my fault."

Thus has Mr. BRYAN been reported. Did he make that assertion? If he made it, where did he get his facts?

The first six months after the election of 1896 fell partly in that year and partly in the year 1897. The total number of bank failures not in these six months. but in the two years 1896 and 1897, was 869, with total liabilities of \$78,968,615, as recorded in Dun's statistics; and according to Bradstreet's record the total number for the two years was 302, with total liabilities of \$77,373,000.

Now, in the single year 1893, the year after the election of Mr. Cleveland for a second term, the bank failures amounted force the rights of neutrals, among which in number to 598, with total liabilities of is the right of supplying a belligerent \$170,295,000, according to Bradstreet; and | with any commodity not contraband of according to Dun to 642, with liabilities of

That is to say, the sum of the bank failures for the whole two years 1896 and 1897 is less both in regard to number and to aggregate of liabilities than the total of bank failures for 1893 alone; which shows how improbable is the statement attributed to Mr. BRYAN.

In the matter of business failures the improbability is about as apparent. Bradstreet's figures show for 1896 and 1897twenty-four months instead of the six months contemplated by Mr. BRYAN-a total of 28,211 failures with a total of \$403,218,000 of liabilities; and for the single year 1893, a total of 15,560 failures with \$402,427,000 of liabilities. Dun's figures give 28,439 failures for the two years 1896 and 1897, with \$380,428,000 of liabilities; and for the single year, 1893, 115, 242 failures, with \$346,779,000 of liabilities.

After this exhibit it is scarcely necessary to go to the great labor of adding up the weekly totals of failures during the period covered by Mr. BRYAN's statement, and during other periods of six months, in order to test the accuracy of that statement.

What we are chiefly interested in knowing is whether Mr. BEYAN made the statement, and if he made it, whether he is prepared to prove it.

It will be a misfortune for him if he carries into the coming canvass the same recklessness of utterance as distinguished his rhetorical efforts in 1896. He is an older man now, and his mind ought to be soberer.

Our Future Relations with England.

It appears that the London Saturday Review, which represents the small minority of Englishmen who still dislike this country, has made in its latest issue the following statements: First, England's future in the West never received so severe an injury as | politics. In Pennsylvania, the Republicans, that inflicted upon it by Lord SALISBURY'S recognition of the right of North American interference in South America's concerns. Secondly, the completion of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States will deal British commerce perhaps the greatest blow it has ever sustained. Thirdly, Englishmen are destined to be certainly rivals, and, possibly, enemies of the United States in the years that are to come. Let us see what these assertions amount to.

It is not true that British interests have suffered from Lord SALISBURY'S virtual recognition of the Monroe Doctrine, a recognition implied in his acknowledgment of our right to interpose in the Venezuela boundary dispute. When the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed, it was viewed with approval by Mr. Canning, for our State Department was then cooperating with the British Poreign Office to prevent the resubjugation of the Spanish-American colonies which was contemplated by the Holy Alliance. Mr. CANNING foresaw that, if the South American republics should retain their independence, they would become customers of Great Britain, whereas, if they were replaced under Spanish away their markets would again be closed to Englishmen. His prescience has been vindiested by the event. England is now the chief purveyor of Latin America, but she would not remain so if, in the twentieth century, the process of partition which has been carried out in Africa, and is threatened in China, should be applied in

South America. Had England gone to war with us, instead of sequiescing in our claim to shield Venexuela from forcible dismemberment, she would have done her best to level the principal barrier that stands between the outh American commonwealths and European aggression. If, in the case of British Guiana, the principle had been established that a European power may arbitrarily acquire territory at the expense of a Latin-American community, France, acting on the same principle, would have pushed the southern frontier of Cayenne to the Amazon, and Germany could easily have found a pretext for annexing Rio of Brazil, which contains a large German population. The work of parcellation, once begun, would have proceeded rapidly, and England would have, eventually, found herself shut out from many South American

markets she now controls. She is, in a word, as deeply interested in upholding the policy of the "open door" in South America as she is in China, and the chief guardian of the "open door" in the New World is the Monroe Doctrine, which Lord | called for next week, was for one year and BALISBURY, by his wise response to Mr. CLEVELAND'S message, undoubtedly did much to strengthen.

ish Government long viewed with misgiving the construction of the Suca Canal

circuitous voyage around the Cape of Good Hope would revive the prosperity of the Mediterranean States at the expense of England. As a matter of fact, the English further from Port Said than Marseilles, Genoa or Trieste, have, by the application of superior enterprise and larger capital practically monopolized the traffic that passes through the Suez Canal. It is unquestionably true that, by a Nicaragua Canal, New York would be brought nearer than would London to the west coast of South America, and to Japan and Northern China. The difference however, in favor of New York would no be sensibly greater than that which England has easily surmounted in its rivalry with France and Italy for the utilization of the Suez waterway. So far as her German competitor is concerned England would find herself benefitted by the cutting of the North

American isthmus. We may, nevertheless, admit that the opening of the Nicaragua Canal is likely to be of more advantage to the United States than it is to England. The Saturday Review is also right in predicting that Americans will be the rivals of Englishmen as purveyors not only of manufactures of iron and steel, but of many other articles of export besides food staples, cotton and petroleum. Such rivalry cannot be averted, but it need not lead to enmity; on the contrary, with every decade of the twentieth century, England will have strenger reasons for de siring to keep the friendship of the United States. The extent of her dependence upon imports of food supplies will increase proportionately with her population, and, if the United States became a party to an anti-English coalition of the chief Continental powers, England could be starved. On the other hand, she could never be subjected to the pressure of famine, so long as she could rely upon even the friendly neutrality of the United States, for our country is strong enough to uphold by war. Unless we were hostile to Great Britain, and actually willing to connive at her destruction, we should never assent

of war. The fact is that England's best safeguard is the friendship of the United States. This is not only true to-day, but, as we have said, the truth will be emphasized with every decade of the twentieth century.

to a declaration making food contrabance

Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Pennsylvania and Ohlo are two of the most important States of the Union in territorial extent, in population, in material resources, in their influence on public affairs, and in the manufacturing industries which are so important an element in the present unexampled prosperity of the United States. Together they have 10,-000,000 inhabitants, a total larger than the total population of the country at the census succeeding the acquisition of the Louisiana territory in 1803. Mare than twelve per cent, of the population, as shown by the census of 1890, was in these two States. In 1896, the total vote of Ohlo and Pennsylvania was 2,200,000, the total vote of the other forty-three States being 11.900.000.

On Thursday the Republicans of Pennsylvania will hold in Harrisburg their State convention for the nomination of a State Treasurer and two Judges. On Tuesday of next week the Democrate of Ohio will hold at Zanesville their State convention for the nomination of a Governor and other officers. The Republicans of Obio held their nominating convention in Columbus in June, and the Democrats of Pennsylvania, two weeks later, nominated their State ticket at Harrisburg.

The contrast between the two parties as shown in these two States is one of the most remarkable known in contemporary solid, enthusiastic, harmonious, and exultant, have determined to limit all speeches to five minutes each, as becomes a midsummer convention, and the presiding officer of the convention will, from present indications, be Senator PENROSE. The platform agreed upon by all shades and factions of Pennsylvania Republicans will support, squarely and unconditionally, the course of the Federal Administration in all internal matters and in foreign affairs. It will endorse the present Republican Administration. It will endorse the Republican Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania for their course in upholding the Administration. It will endorse th Republican platform of 1896 on the currency and the tariff, and refer to the many visible benefits arising from its adoption, in restored confidence and revived industry. It will applaud the record of the Pennsyl vania troops, and it will invite the support of the Republican party of Pennsylvania now in an overwhelming majority there, to the ticket chosen in response to the views of Republican electors at the recent open

In Ohio next week, on the other hand, the Democrats, undecided as to candidates quarrelling as to leadership, unsettled and at variance with each other on all great issues of political importance, will assemble at Zanesville under conditions discouraging even to optimists. Ohio is a Republican State. It is the President's own State. The State Administration is in Republican hands. The Democrats are casting about for a candidate to put up against Judge NASH. Major KILBOURNE is the favorite of those who favor radical policies. There are others, more conservative and more regardful of the exigencies of a campaign fund, who favor the nomination of JOHN R. McLEAN of Cincinnati, while some Democrats have cast a roving eye on Major Jones, the Cymric Mayor of Toledo, as a man to hit the trusts hard, and stir things up vigorously Others are favorable to Congressman LENTZ, and there is the usual talk of ex-Governor Campbell, Allen Thurman, W. S. THOMAS, and of others. Whatever politiconventions of either political party in the State of Ohio.

primaries.

In advance of the nominating convention, the Democrats of Ohio, undecided as to their platform and candidates, have be come greatly interested in side issues. It has been discovered, for example, that it is an auspicious circumstance that the city of pointed out that Zanesville is now working for years to come. The supply of | tween those same forces," he adds, "ha

substitution of the short Suez route for the might otherwise pass without general notice, that Zanesville is a great town for bridges, and that there is one known as the Y Bridge, constructed in 1814, which has three arms uniting on a central pier. seaports although they are very much In this respect the Y Bridge of Zanesville is found to bear a striking resemblance to the Bryan Fusionists, three factions, Populists, Democrats and Silverites, uniting as

they did in 1896 in support of BBYAN. To the antiquarian, the cave-dweller, the olay-eater, the bridge-builder, the political seer and soothsayer, the reminiscent veteran and the discarded statesman, Zanesville, with its four hotels and three lunchrooms, will be an interesting place pext week, but the influence of the convention held there on other State conventions is not likely to be much.

In their last State convention of August, 1898, the Democrats of Ohio "particularly endorsed the financial plank declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 independent of any and all other nations," "professed pride in the patriotic conduct in peace or war of that brave leader of Democracy WILLIAM J. BRYAN." favored his renomination for President in 1900, demanded a reduction of the standing army, and endorsed an income-tax. On this platform they were defeated by a majority of 60,000, while the Republicans of Pennsylvania. whose platform was an unqualified endorsement of the National Administration, as it will be this week, were successful by majorities on the State ticket running up as high as 166,000.

The Wheel's New Records.

It was predicted last spring that the performances of wheelmen during the present year would afford many surprises and would reflect a great deal of credit upon expert riders. The racing ability of some champions, it was believed, had not been demonstrated as fully as it might be, and the superiority of the new bleydes over those of the past was expected to assist materially in establishing a series of records which would make the achievements of last year seem commonplace.

An intelligent prediction as to the excellence of the summer's racing was not, however, easy to make. A few persons thought that the absorbing interest in cycling manifested by the public in recent years would not be continued, and that, consequently, the crack fliers would lose heart in their work and be unable to do credit to themselves. Others argued that the racing men were likely to think more about securing their respective fees with comparatively little exertion on the track than about excelling former feats. It was plain that if either of those conditions should exist there would be no record-breaking.

As frequently happens, many of the signs failed. No noticeable want of enthusiasm has been shown on the part of the public during the races which have been held, and certainly no spirit of half-heartedness or lack of activity has been detected in the exhibitions of the racing contestants since last May. Indeed, greater things have been done since then in the way of cycle record-smashing than were ever before accomplished in a similar length of time. In the month of July three well-known experts succeeded in eclipsing the one-mile figures for paced racing which last fall aroused so much surprise and admiration on both sides of the ocean.

Perhaps greater interest has been centered in the attempts to lower the one-mile record than in any other single endeavor. During the last twenty years the honors for "doing the best mile" have been forfeited and regained several times by English and American riders; but, with all due credit to the former, it should be said that the record has been kept for the greater part of the time on UNCLE SAM's territory, and that whenever fresh laurels were won by Englishmen they were quickly transferred to this country. For example, when PLATT-BETTS, in 1898, brought the time for a mile down to 1:35, it required less than three months for an American, TAYLOR, to make the time 1:32 3-5. And when the same English scorcher recovered the one-mile honors on July 7 of this year by riding a mile in 1:31 2-5, he was obliged to relinquish them twelve days later to ELEES, at Washington,

D. C., who rode the distance in 1:31. Ten days after ELKES'S feat McDUFFEE rode a mile in New Bedford in the surprising time of 1:28, which by many was regarded as unapproachable, at least so far as concerned this year's performances. In less than a week afterward, however, "Major" TAYLOR, whose skill on the track last year won for him almost uninterrupted applause, startled the cycling world by making a fresh one-mile paced record of 1:22 2-5 at Garfield Park, Chicago.

Among other feats of notable merit is the performance of Downey, a youth of seventeen years, who on Aug. 13 reduced the time for five miles by 28 4-5 seconds. On Aug. 15 the national one-hour record was excelled by Linton, at Waltham, Mass., the new distance being 34 miles 1,633 yards, or 410 yards better than the previous attempt. The world's one-hour record of 35 miles 707 yards is held by TAYLORE, a Frenchman, Linton also clipped four-fifths of a second off the best time previously made in a paced race for 25 miles, his

record for that distance being 42:41 1-5. The present racing season is a long way from its close, and it would not be strange other efforts equally gratifying as those of the past two months are heard of before December. Last year the cyclists' most spirited performances did not occur until November, when they took place in rapid succession. But whatever surprises the coming fall may have in store for the wheelmen and their friends, the competitions of the riders will be exciting and, we hope, instructive likewise,

Dr. Clendenin's Terrible Accusation.

The burning of the barn on the summer place of the Rev. Dr. CLENDENIN at Chappaqua on Monday, so soon after the burning of his church at West Chester a week Grande do Sul, the most southerly province | cal deficiencies there may be, there is never | ago to-day, naturally strengthens his a shortage of candidates in the nominating suspicion that he has been made the victim of a conspiracy, for he is satisfied that in both instances the fire was incendiary and the indications seem to

point that way. "I feel," says Dr. CLENDENIN, "that an enemy of the faith put fire to St. Peter's Church-that it was done by some one who is a religious anarchist;" and his belief is Zanesville, where the convention has been that the burning of his barn was "instigated by the same parties." This incendiarism, seven months, beginning with February, he is convinced, is an incident of "the life 1810, the capital of Ohio. It is further and death struggle in the Anglican communion, anyway, between belief and un-Now let us see whether the Nicaragua known as the Clay City of Ohio, deriv- belief, between the religion of the super-Canal will prove detrimental to British ing its importance from the clay bills natural, on one side, and rationalism on commerce. It is well known that the Brit- in the neighborhood, which will bear the other." "The struggle in France beelay in the neighborhood is unlimited, and | burned cities and destroyed life, and if the undertaken by Lussurs, believing that the attention is directed to the fact, which present state of things goes on, there is no

reason why such terrible calamities may

not be repeated in America." The public confession of such a conviction by an Episcopal clergyman of prominence, supported apparently by his vestry, is a remarkable utterance, and if he has justification for it its importance cannot be called less than momentous. His accusation, for it amounts to that, is that the controversy in his own Church, more especially, between rationalism and faith has generated so virulent hostility among unbelievers that they have entered into a conspiracy of incendiarism against him as a foremost and typical champion of faith, and it is an awful suggestion to come from a distinguished Christian minister.

In times past the odium theologicum has vented itself in oratorical violence, but we have been accustomed to regard such manifestations as belonging to the days of the stake only. So far as we can interpret Dr. CLENDENIN'S meaning his conviction is that it has been revived in all its old bitterness under the stimulus of the hatred generated between schools in the Church now engaged in a "life and death struggle." Of the avowed Infidelity which prevails outside of the Church he seems to have no fear. Nor has he any such suspicion of the leaders of the clashing parties of faith and rationalism inside, for on each side they are men of exalted character, incapable of tolerating outrage; but he is convinced that the violence is the direct consequence of the hostility of rude and undisciplined minds who have been incited to violence by the theological assaults on faith. His theory seems to be that when faith is assailed in its very citadel by men appointed for its defence there is likely to be bred among simple or disorderly natures outside a vengeful feeling against faith, fully capable of such violence as the incendiarism to which he attributes the destruction of his church and his barn.

As we have said before, the peculiar char acteristic of the agnosticism of this time is the entire absence from it of the odium theologicum. It is not passionate, but rather partakes of the wholly dispassioned spirit of scientific investigation; it does not deny hotly, but coolly asks for scientific demonstration. Accordingly, Dr. CLENDENIN does not seem to have any suspicion of it as the incendiary, nor could be have it reasonably. His suspicion, apparently, is wholly and peculiarly of the influence and tendency of the rationalistic party in the Church itself. Having sought to blow up the immaterial foundations of the Church, his notion seems to be that it has provoked a feeling of enmity to the faith in its more inconsiderate pupils, which might logically express itself in blowing them up materially.

That is the most startling suggestion which the history of modern theological controversy has brought out, and we cannot believe that it has any reasonable foundation. It is hardly supposable. Undoubtedly the circumstances attending the firing of Dr. CLEN-DENIN's church and so soon after of his barn point to incendiarism, but there may easily be no connection between the two which is more than a mere coincidence, though that it has excited in him the suspicion that it is something more cannot be called surprising. The frankness with which he gives public expression to his surmise is the astonishing thing about it.

Accordingly, no effort should be spared to discover the exact facts as to these suspected fires, and as large rewards for the arrest and conviction of any person or per sons who may have been concerned in the suspected crimes have been offered by Dr. CLENDENIN himself and by the vestry of St. Peter's Church, it ought to be possible

We observe a growing disposition on the part of the New England Anti-Imperialists to combine EDWARD ATKINSON with clams at their gatherings for protest and oratory. The clam. baked or otherwise, is usually sandwiched be tween Mr. ATKINSON and some other speaker. Mr. ATKINSON preceding the bivalve in some instances and following it in others. For example:

Both of these schemes of sequence are un-

cientific. The truly artistic way to produce that climax of indigestion and intestine misery which enables an ordinarily patriotic New Englander to forget that he is an American is o work up from the clam to ATKINSON, thus:

2. Prof. Nonrow.

8. EDWARD ATKINSON. The Hon. H. C. Parsons of Greenfield, o the Hon. MOORFIELD STOREY can be substituted for Prof. Nonron without impairing the effect of the arrangement. But the clams and ATEINSON are indispensable ingredients.

It is possible to overestimate the imporance of the Hon. ROBERT E. PATTISON'S Ideas of Democratic policy with regard to the silver issue in 1900.

The future historian of the Chicago Re naissance will record the black circumstance that in August, 1869, the bath-tub nymphs of Fra Lonado Tart and his pupils were chopped up with hatchets and dumped into Lake Michigan, "Chicago doesn't know yet whether it liked them or not," remarks the Journal of that town. Art is eternal, even in these particular nymphs, being composed not f bronze or marble but of plaster and saw dust, were extremely perishable. The principle of porkly sculpture remains, and Fra Lo RADO is yet alive to carry on the movement.

A Popular Tradition as to Mules.

From the Savannah Press. The popular tradition that no mule eve natural death is based largely on fact. Mules are rowned, they fall from bridges, they are exploded lant creature at Matanzas, but they seldom expirpeacefully in lots or in their own stables sur-rounded by home comforts of fodder and a straw bed. In Arkansas it is the common belief that when ules have done their appointed work they dry up

Millionaire Private Davis,

and blow away.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

BAN ANTONIO, Aug. 20.—Roscoe Wells Davis, the nillionaire sheep man of West Texas, who rode 185 Marfa in order to come to San Antonio and enimt in the Thirty-third infantry for service in the Philip pines, was admitted to Company D of that regiment this morning, and now wears the uniform of the ountry as a private. Davis has a tremendous estate stretching over three counties, filled with thousands of sheep. He had sought to enter Rossevelt's ous Rough Riders, but was rejected at the time cause of a physical allment.

Peace in Limerick, Longford, Waterford and Drogheds.

From the Catholic Journal At the close of a court term in the counties of Ireland, it is a time-honored custom to present th presiding Judge with a pair of white gloves if there has been no criminal case before him during the term. The Judges of Limerick, Longford, Waterford and Droghods were the recipients of these gifts at the close of their recent court terms. This speak volumes for the peaceful, law-shiding spirit of the Irish people in their own land.

Instantaneous Beaults. "He proposed to her on a postal card."
"What did she do?"
"Refused him by wire, collect." HOW TO MAINTAIN OUR POWER.

The Necessity for Helping Ourselves by Increasing Our Strength on the Sea. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Permi me to most beartly indorse all that you say in this morning's SUN on "The Rumored Latin-American Alliance." It would be, indeed. strange, if, after what has occurred, as you forcefully point out, the republics of the South hould distrust American Intentions, or band together for self-protection against the power of the United States. If there is need to fear European aggression because of the undefined boundaries of

French and British Guians to the south, it here is need to fear the encroachments of the Germans in Rio Grande do Sul, if the financial plight of Argentina may provoke British occupation or the Italians become so numerous as to threaten to become supreme, is the mere say so of the United States, our announcement of our Monroe Doctrine, going to prevent these threatening consummations? I think not When we drove the French troops out of Mexico we were able to assert ourselves upon the sea much better, relatively, than we are now; besides this, we had just shown the world what we were capable of as fighters in a manner to disincine them to provoke us. Had England, as she might have done, assumed a different attitude n the Venezuelan boundary dispute than she did when President Cleveland issued his ultimatum, with what could or would we have maintained the Monroe Doctrine? We might keep Italy out of Argentina, but how could we keep out England ? If France claims the right to control the mouth of the Amazon, are we able to prevent her? Should Germany annex Rio Grande do Sol, can we stop her? And if, as might happen. England and Germany and France and Italy should resolve to partition South America, as they have partitioned Africa, is the moral influence of this nation sufficient to prevent them? It would be silly to ask if the force at our command could maintain our Monroe Doctrine.

It is true that South America sells us a fourth of what she exports, and that we sell her a fraction of what she imports. The commercial relations of the United States and South American republics are not of a character to hold them together. Our flag is seldom seen and our power is but little known-I mean our latent power. But what does that count for in these days of armed readiness for aggression? Have we a navy that will enable us to maintain the Monroe Doctrine in the face of eneroaching Europe? Do we not go forward blindiy, in our commercial aggression, almost unarmed? Do our great rivals rely upon their reserve force, their moral influence, to deter a rival from taking an unfair advantage? May we do so forever?

Shall we rely upon England's protection to enable us to maintain the Monroe Doctrine? Will it be England's fleets that shall enforce our decrees? Is it England's power that keeps Continental Europe off our back? Is that the kind of an independent republic that we have become? May we flaunt the Clayton Bulwer treaty in England's face at Nicaragua. while relying upon her sea power to protect us against Continental Europe?

When the representatives of the republics of Central and South America and the West Indies all agreed, but ten years ago, in the resolutions adopted at the conclusion of the Pan-American Congress, to subsidize Americanbuilt steamships running to their countries in direct lines, if our Government would do as much, what did we do? Did we take immediate advantage of that offer? Did we proceed to weave closer together the interests of the republics of this hemisphere, with our steamships as shuttles in the looms? Not wel We let the opportunity pass. What mattered the percentage of profit so long as we knit closer together all of our interests, and kept Europe more and more at bar? Failing to do that, foolishly oblivous of our interests, seemingly regardless of the interests of our good friends o the South, purposeless as to strengthening them and ourselves, jointly, what reason have we to count upon their unquestioned support, or their unfailing reliance?

Brazil and Argentina may well believe that to trust to us to enforce the Monroe Doctrine is to rely upon a broken reed. How this nation oises upon the brink of an awful precipice We are, inherently, a great world power, but wofully, fearfully and dangerously weak where, most of all, we need strength-upon the sea! Give us a navy that will fortify us in enforing the Monroe Doctrine, sufficient to protect our interests in the South, in the East-anywhere. Give us home-built merchant ships and citizen seamen. Then we may justly defend and maintain the Monroe Doctrine. Then our reliance will not be upon our greatest rival! Perhaps, indeed, all of this dallying with the suggestion of an unwritten alliance. an understanding with Great Britain, may be at the bottom of the distrust of us among the South American republics? If we fall into the British maw, so easily, is there not some danger that the other republics of this hemisphere may do likewise, if they rely upon us as their protector? Is England's record with weak nations one to win the regard of South American republies? Is her attitude toward the Boe Republic of a character to win the friendship of South American republics? If we are supinand coquettish with Great Britain, what should

Brazil and Argentina be? Give us numerous steamship lines, the ships under our own flag, increasing our trade and theirs, winning the confidence and regard of our South American neighbors, give us these means for teaching them how diversified and abundant our resources are, give us such a navy as we should have had long ago, and we will not be troubled about alliances against us in the South, and then the Monroe Doctrine will, like the nation proclaiming it, have snap AN AMERICAN AMERICAN. New York, Aug. 21.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Strikes may come and strikes may go, but apparently THE SUN runs on forever undisturbed. A number of members of the Crescent Athletie Club, comparing the Sunday and Monday issues of the various papers about New York yesterday and to-day, find that yesterday The Bur published in sports alone the following events that no other paper had in Manhattan Tribune, Press, Times, Herald, World and Journal being "lost in the shuffle" by the hot pace set by your representatives in this borough alone. The items missing from the other papers were the following:

Hempstead Bay Cruise Ends. Tennis at Crescent Athletic Club Courts. New Golf Links, Knickerbocker Field Club. Union Course Wheelmen's Bace Meet. Crescent Athletic Club Golf Tourney. Games of the Horas Shoers. The above were yesterday (Sunday) and to day the following: es of the Star Athlette Club

Race meet of the Lincoln Wheelmen Brooklyn Gun Club Shoet. Canarele Tacht Club Regatta. And several other items. We find by careful comparison that you keep up the good work in your other news departments with unfailing regularity, and cordiall congratulate you upon the success attained by the foramost newspaper in the world.

ENTHUSIASTIC CRESCENT READERS OF THE BUN OWL'S HEAD, BAY RIDGE, L. I., Aug. 31,

Law and Order at West Point To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: I was filled wit indignation upon reading in THE BUE of yesterds of the brutal hazing at West Point. I have a boy article I shall feel it my duty to dissuads him. I do not believe that it is impossible for this Got ernment to stop having at West Print. I believe

tices that do a great deal of harm and cestainly do It may require heroic treatment on the part of th Government to stop hamng, sea and done quickly, nevertheless.

M. Pancy Revisoros. vernment to stop hasing, but it ought to be done,

that they can and should at once put an end to prac-

DID THIS METEOR BLOW UP; If It Did, and Even if It Didn't, It Was Noteworthy Visitor from Space.

From the Denver Republican, The astronomers of America are all on the alert for news of a large meteorite of undeter-mined lineage, which blew up in the close proximity of Denver soon after midnight Aug. 8. Bursting meteorites are rare, according to Prof. Herbert E. Howe, who noted this one while observing stardust through his big telescope at University Park. All the Professor saw was a greenish white streak soudding across the sky, but he heard plainly the rum-bling report which followed the supposed explosion of the meteorite. He is satisfied, however, that what crossed his vision was only part of the ethereal wanderer's tail.

Desiring fuller information concerning the disrupted section of planet, Prof. Howe requested, through the Republican, that others who may have seen it should communicate with him. He was especially interested because of the fact that he had never before seen a meteorite in the act of bursting. In response to Prof. Howe's call, his brother astronomers. who were up late on the eventful night and may have seen what he did, will publish their observations. Meantime, two descriptions of the meteor have come to the Denver University astronomer from local witnesses of its advent.

observations. Meantime, two descriptions of the meteor have come to the Denver University astronomer from local witnesses of its advent. John Nichols, Jr., of Golden, writes: "About 1:20 c'clock in the morning of Aug. 8, Mr. J. D. Williams of this piace and myself were chatting on the street, when suddenly the whole place became as bright as day and we heard a loud rushing noise. Looking up, we beheld what seemed to be a big ball of fire sweep through the heavens from east to west, and burst away in the west. In its onward rush through the sky it seemed to separate and leave behind it a kind of tail of fire, of a faint greenish tinge. It was certainly one of the grandest sights I have ever seen."

This account of the colossal skyrocket's flight was given Prof. Howe by R. P. Heynolds. 1352 Lincoin avenue. "I was on Thirteenth avenue, near Pearl street, on the morning in question. at, I think, about 1:15, and was suddenly startled by a bright flash of light. I looked up and saw a large streak of fire shooting across the sky. It resembled a huge skyrocket and traveled from east to west, slightly inclined to the southwest. It was not directly over me, but nearly so, being a little to the south. I thought I heard it hiss as it went by, but this may have been my imagination. The trail left by it lasted for several minutes after the flash. Prof. Howe pronounces the meteorite described above to be a stranger, and not at all to be confounded with the little ones which filter through the sky during the month of August. He says it is an utter tramp and believes that it may have broken away from the aun. Under the telescope large masses of flaming gas are frequently seen to shoot out into space from the sun's surface. In some of these the force of propulsion is so powerful that fragments from the general mass pursue their untraced way through the heavens until they come within the range of attraction of the earth or some other large body, when they find a restling place.

All the meteorites or portions of them which have b

From the Minneapolis Tribune. St. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 20.-Visitation by lightning has proved a blessing in disguise to grape growers in the Ridge district, seven miles from this city. Bolts which descended upon their vineyards two weeks ago brought ripening to the green fruit instead of the ruin everyone feared. As a result the fruit is now on the market three weeks before the usual time and is selling at double the price realized for last year's growth.

"Here is a chance for a great invention, mid one of the jubilant vineyard owners. electricity will do this, what is the use of waiting for lightning which may never come? A genius who could contrive some means of sending a ripening electric current through our vines at the proper time would realize a fortune from his ingenuity.

Grape growers in and near this city have been pussled for the last week to understand how the shipments of luscious fruit could be made from the Ridge district while their own vines are still weighted with green grapes. The explanation was given by a Ridge district grower yesterday and ample confirmator testimony was easy to secure. The grapes are of the Warden variety, and now readily bring 15 cents a basket, against 7 cents last year.

A Portent of Boer Success.

From the South African Neves. It is customary among kafir tribes in this country when trouble is brewing amongst themselves or with white races, to skin oven alive in order to ascer tain which side will win. A white ox always the Dutch, a red or the English, and a black one the natives. The Basutos in the Free State, having heard of the trouble be-tween the English Government and the Transvaal, put their old custom to the test days ago. They reported that the white ox lived four days longer than the other one; both oxen were skinned alive. The result is that the Basutos and they have decided to take no part in any trouble

Partnership Proposed. TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-SITE VOTE COM pondent, "C. L. M.," calls attention to the fact that "A. Kiss" transacts business on Flatbush avenue. Brooklyn, and asks that his name be placed upon the list of those immortals whom you have taken

under your special care. As a fit companion to "A. Kisz" allow me to pre-tent for honors the name of "Joe Hug." who may be found on Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, Now, if these two worthy business men of Greater

New York should "flock together," and form the partnership of "Hug & Kiss," what a business would NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

She Didn't Stand Corrected. From Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Tilford—it must have taken Daniel Webster a ong time to compile the dictionary; don't you think Tilford-Daniel? You mean Noah, don't you? Mrs. Tilford-Now, don't be silly; Noah built the A Metamorphosis,

By William Smith, U. S. V. Some time Bill Smith. I hardly rehonize myself! I feel like I was lost! This war has done enough for ME to balance all the

See Pap, "Bill's mighty ornery. Ain't nothin' he Exceptin' est 'n' drink 'n' sleep-'n' thar he'll ekal

My sisters used to snub me, 'n' say, "There ought A law that boys should be locked up-until they're twenty-three. The neighbors held a council. Bays one, "That boy

The broad road to perdition! I'm glad my child ain't so!" I thought I'd try Manila first, 'n' found it plenty

N' when I broke the fever's grip, 'n' started home once more. The thought of it seemed sweeter than it ever had

'N' that them Filipinos wa'n't no tin-soldier lot.

A band was at the station. 'n' when they saw me come They played, "We've Missed you, Willie, Welcome, Welcome Home!" The girls all tried to hiss me, 'n' bro't me fruit 'n Till, like Count Monte Cristo, I cried, "The world is

My gisters eye my uniform with reverential at-They long to sak for buttons, 'n' yet they do no 'R' Pap, who need to sneer, 'n' say, "You never will

· Philippines?" 'N' so I've been a thinkin', that tho' the world is

The ones who draw the dividends are made o' sandy There's ups 'n' downs, 'n' smiles 'n' frowns in For tune's bank, I say, Whishever one a feller earns, he'll surely git his

POLITICAL NOTES

82,000 votes cast at-the recent primary There wer election under the provision of the new Cali law in the city of San Francisco.

The Speaker of the next House of Representatives will be an Iowa Republican. The last Democratic Speaker of the Rouse was a Georgian. Both were orn abroad, Mr. Henderson in Scotland and Mr. Crisp in England. Indiana has had three Speakers-Davis, Colfax and Kerr; Kentucky four, Clay, White soyd and Carlisle, and Tennesses two, Bell and Polk. Of the other great States of the West or border, Ohio has had one Speaker, Reifer, and Illinois has had none. Generally speaking, however, the middle and New England States have been most favored in recent years in the choice of Speakers of the House—Randali and Grow of Pennsylvania, and Blains and Reed of Maine, notably.

There are 3,500 voters, a majority of them Demoerats, in the district annexed to New York city from Westchester county in 1895. Those of them who are r Tammany are to have a primary election contest in teptember and feeling on both sides runs high.
The present Tammany leader of the district is Thom ws H. O'Neill of Westchester, who has received the in Norsement of the Chippewa Club. His opponent is : Thomas J. Mulligan, Daputy Commissioner of Water Supply for the Borough of the Bronz. At the last privacry election O'Niell beat Mudligan by 20 votes only. Mulligan's friends now my that for some time pa 't O'Neill's forces have been diminishing, and that 've will be beaten at the primary election. They also say that the upper end of the district, Wakadela', Williamsbridge and Bronzdala, are solidly in favo, of Mulligan, while City Island and Throggs Neck a te not in sympathy with O'Nelli and of Wakefield woming be as serious as the historias fight between the Mulligans of Mullingar and the O'Neills of Tipperary.

Of 1,178 bills passed by the last United States Benate, 517, or less than one—half, were passed by the House of Representatives, but in the next Congress it is computed that more has monious relations will wist between the two branches in consequence of lican membership in the upper branch, giving the depublicans there a good working majority.

An Indiana Judge at Vincennes hus returned all the ratiroad passes sent to him with A letter to each of the companies. There are three ra throads having s terminus at Vincennes.

On January 1, 1899, there were 1,882 persons at the payroll of the Department of Righways, not-withstanding the fact that public work in New York has been practically suspended this summer through the lack of bond issues to pay for it, and the failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionm make the appropriations called for. In Brooklyn Borough especially very little work has been done by the Department of Highways, and it is said that the present force could be reduced to 1,200 without impairment of its efficiency.

The Democratic candidate for Comptroller of Maryland is Dr. Herring, of Carroll county. His neighbors sent a special committee of representive citizens to the Baltimore Democratic Conve ion to endorse his nomination. At the head of this committee was Dr. Shaw. Two of his a were Ben Crouse and Nick Steele and their influence was not exercised in vain.

A Tammany physician in Harlem who has lost an \$800 a year job as "physician to the city lodging house" is referred to by the Horless Local Reporter as 'one of the victims of the White civil service law.

The Federal census of 1960, the year preceding the civil war, cost less than \$2,000,000 and showed the population of the country at that peri \$1,300,000. The Federal census of 1890, thirty years later, cost \$11,200,000 and showed the popula tion of the country to be 62,600,000. The population had doubled in the intervening thirty years while the expense of the census was six times as great.

The Gold Democrats, as they call themselves, of Westchester county have determined to reunite themselves with their silver brethren under condition that the latter will agree that any declar they may make in favor of giver coinage at the satis of 16 to 1 will not be accepted as sincers. A meeting of these Gold Democrats is to be held before Sept. 1, in this city, to "restore harmony in West-chester." Fortunately for their prospects of feature success, the Republicans of Westshester, though they have had a number of factional diffe the past, are not separated by any such diver Last year Mr. Boosevels carried Westches

There is a rumor that Dock Commissioner Charles Murphy may be nominated for Sheriff of New York county this year and that Sheriff Dunn will be sppointed a Commissioner in the Dock Board. Mr. Murphy is the Tammany Hall district leader in the Eighteenth Assembly and Mr. Dunn helds a like place in the Twenty-sixth, both east side dis It is said that the last "down-town B by Tammany Hall was nominated in 1898.

A great dignity in a political way has come to the a resident of that neighborhood, John W. Smith of Snow Hill, for Governor on the Demo The Chesapeake Bay divides Maryland geographi-cally, those counties which are to the east of it being known as the East Shore counties. Formerly they possessed certain unwritten political rights, one of which was that one of the United States Senators should be chosen from the East Shore and the other from the other counties of the State. There are no large cities on the East Shore; there are no growing settlements, and the increase in population in Maryland is almost exclusively in the counties to the west of the Chesapeaks, which include the cities of Haltimore Cumberland, Fredericktown Amnes and Hagerstown. The Republicans of Maryland have paid little attention to the "claims" of the East Shore residents to recognition and the nowinetic f an Fast Shore Democrat for Governor by the Democrate this year is not without local reconsequence. Should Col. Smith be elected Gover-nor, tenator Applegarth of Corchester would not object to succeed him in Congress.

Bepublican Assembly nominations in several inerior counties of New York have already been made, and this year's canvass will, from pres nces, he a protracted one in those regions of New ork which last year gave pluralities for Col. Boosevelt. In New York city the local canvass is expected to be short, sharp and decisive, and from present appearances will be rather sharp than short in one part of the Greater New York, the Borough of 1 yn, in which District Attorney, Sheriff, County lierk and Register will be voted for by the elect of Kings county.

A somewhat peculiar circumstance conthe factional fights within the Tammany Hall ganization this year is to be found in the fact that a large majority of these fights, to be settled at the primaries of Sept. 18, are on the west side of town There is a fight against the present Tammany leadership in the Third district, headed by former Assemblyman William H. Walker; in the Fifth dis-trict, in favor of the leadership of former Senator Thomas C. Dunham; in the Seventh, in favor of Ed-Thomas C. Funnam; in the Seventh, in favor of Edward F. Brennan; in the Ninth; in favor of Municipal Councilman Frank J. Goodman; in the Eleventh, in favor of Louis Drypoleher, and in the Thirteenth, in favor of John J. O'Brien. This leaves only two discount of the ment side of town south of Freight. tricts on the west side of town south of Fiftieth street in which there are no contests thus far exhaduled, the First and the Fifteenth. Heretofore, the chief Tammany Hall contests have been on the east side of town, which has usually been accepted as the political fighting ground, but it appears to be different this year. Tammany Hall is on the east side,

There is more exempt property freed from the curiers of taxation belonging to the United States invernment in the Borough of Brooklyn than in the ther four Boroughs of the Greater New York, Manhattan, Bronx, Richmond and Queens. The ap-praised value of this property is in excess of \$25,000,000.

Maine's Wealth of Water Power, From the Lewiston Journal.

Those who sit down and cry about the passing of the State of Maine seem to forget some things, Along the valley of the Androscoggin in ten years brick has arisen in scores of great paper and pulp-brick has arisen in scores of great paper and pulp-making industries. Such towns as Chisholm Mills, L'vermore Falls, Otis Falls, Lisbon Falls, Bumford know beans."

L'vermore Falls, Otis Falls, Lisbon Falls, Bumford

Falls and a vast congregation of hamlets with water owers-all these continue to develop and create along this river a manufacturing centre that time is certain to enlarge and natural advantages destined foster and improve.

> Mistaken Effort. Your daughter's college yell is almost my